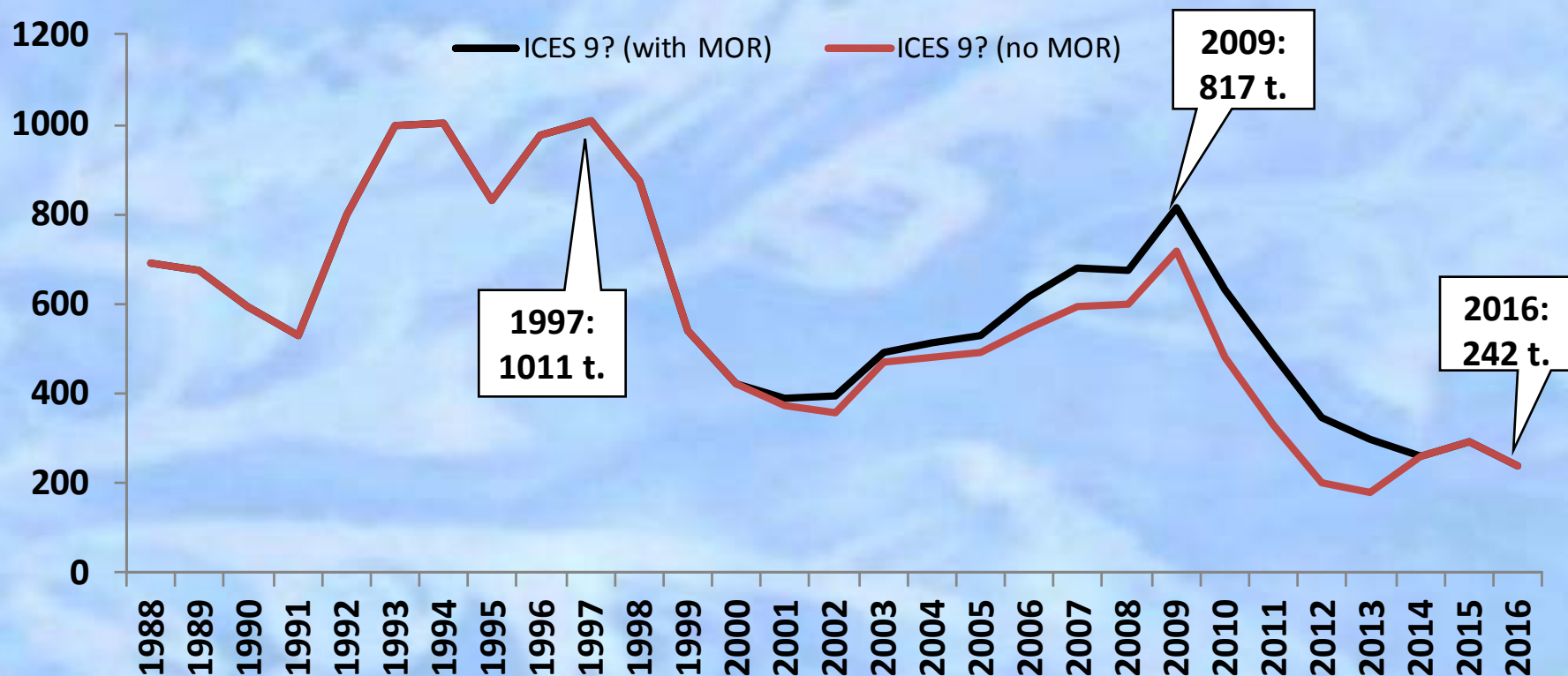


RSB in IX summary data to be presented at the ICES WGDEEP 2017

Stock Coordinator: Juan Gil Herrera



RED SEABREAM LANDINGS IN IX



Pagellus bogaraveo is caught by Spanish and Portuguese fleets in Subarea IX. Spanish landing data from this area are available from 1983, Portuguese data from 1988 and Morocco information from 2001 till 2013.

SPANISH “VORACERA” FLEET AVAILABLE INFO

Spanish Red seabream fishery in the Strait of Gibraltar is almost a monospecific fishery with one clear target species. *Pagellus bogaraveo* represents the 74% from the total landed in average percentage which constitutes a fleet component by himself (Silva *et al.*, 2002)

Landings since the start of the fishery (1983). Discards can be considered minor

Main ports landings length distribution

Fishing effort: The effort unit chosen (number of sales) cannot be too appropriate as do not consider the missing effort. Thus, in the recent years this missing effort increases substantially (fishing vessels with no catches and precisely why with no sale sheet to be recorded)

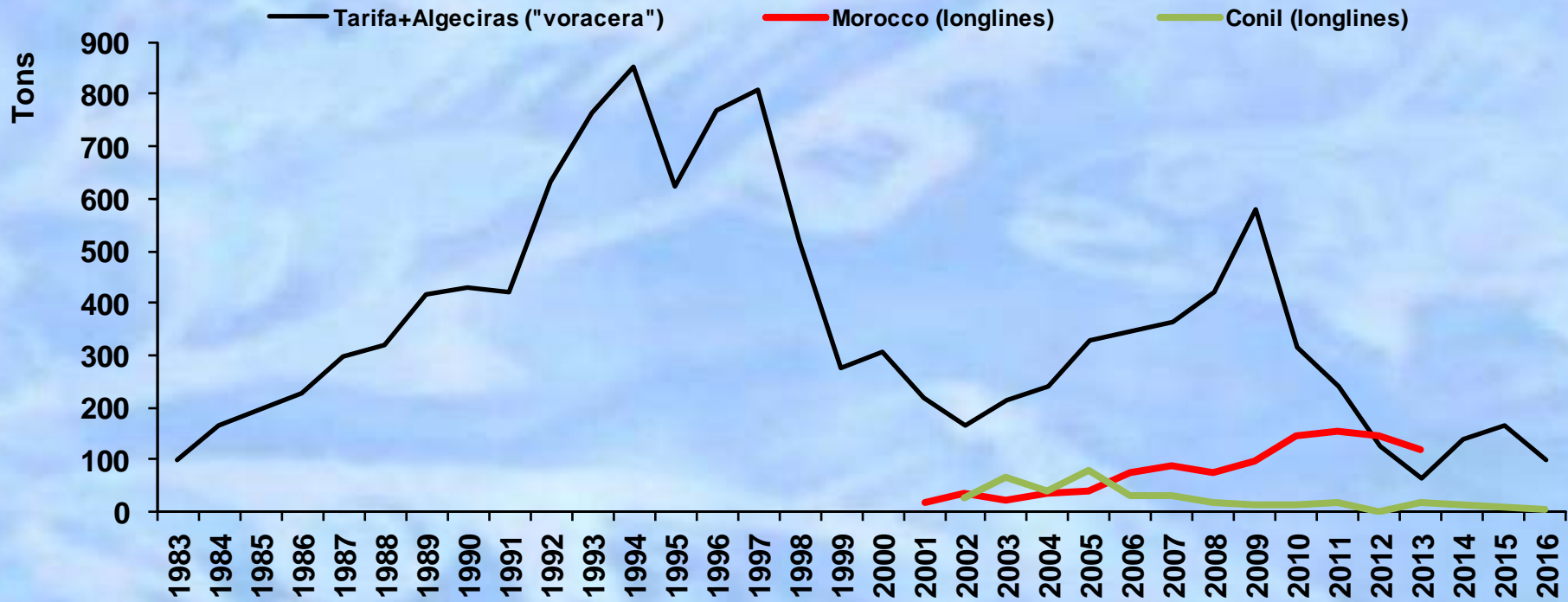
VMS information (“Junta de Andalucía green boxes”) as standardized CPUE and used as basis to give scientific advice in 2016 (DLS 3.2)

Overexploitation might be the main factor for the commercial depletion of the Strait of Gibraltar Red seabream population according to Gutierrez-Estrada *et al.* (2017) Is it possible to differentiate between environmental and fishery effects on abundance-biomass variation? A case study of blackspot seabream (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) in the Strait of Gibraltar. Fish. Oceanogr.. doi:10.1111/fog.12208

PORTUGUESE AVAILABLE INFO

Araujo *et al.* (WD 2016, WD 2017): Main fishing grounds and ports of the bycatch fisheries, landings length distributions, surveys...

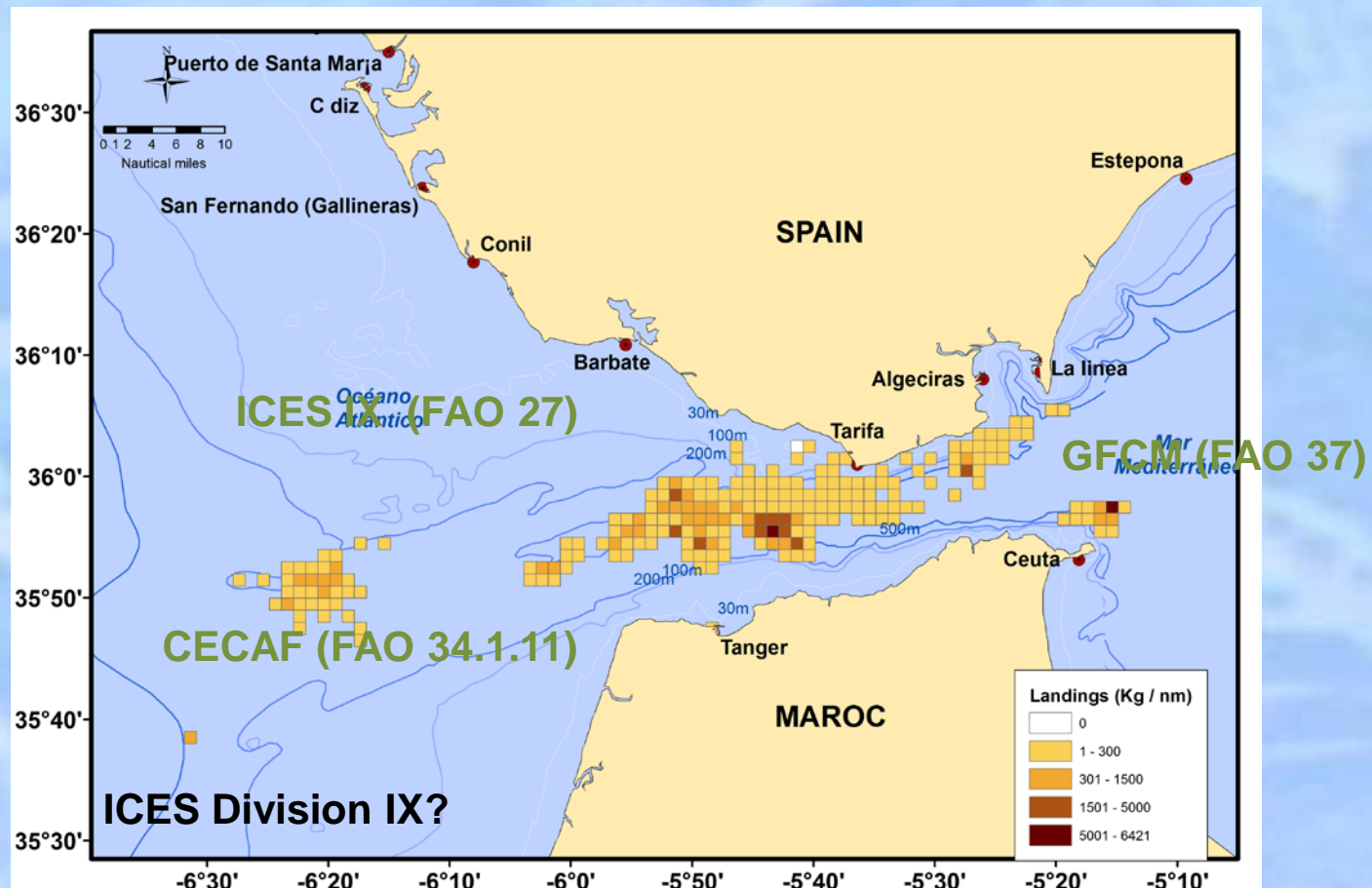
STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR RED SEABREAM LANDINGS



2014, 2015 and 2016 Morocco landings are NAs

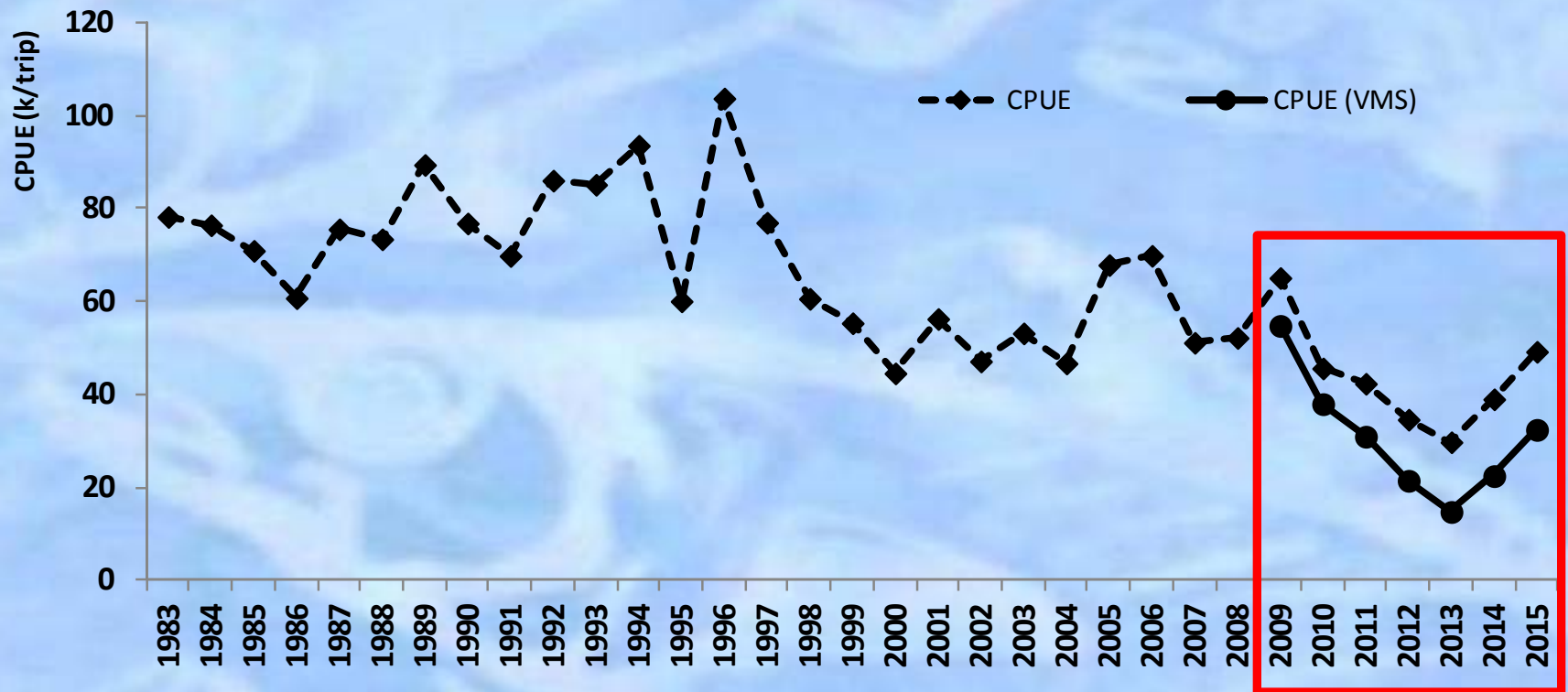
A SORT OF VMS (GREEN BOXES)

Devices installed by the Junta de Andalucía to transmit to the control center information about the boat position, course and speed every three minutes. Data transmission uses the GPRS/GSM technology of cellular networks instead of satellite system (On line fishing effort monitoring). Filtering process and CPUE and missing effort estimates are described in Burgos *et al.* (2013)



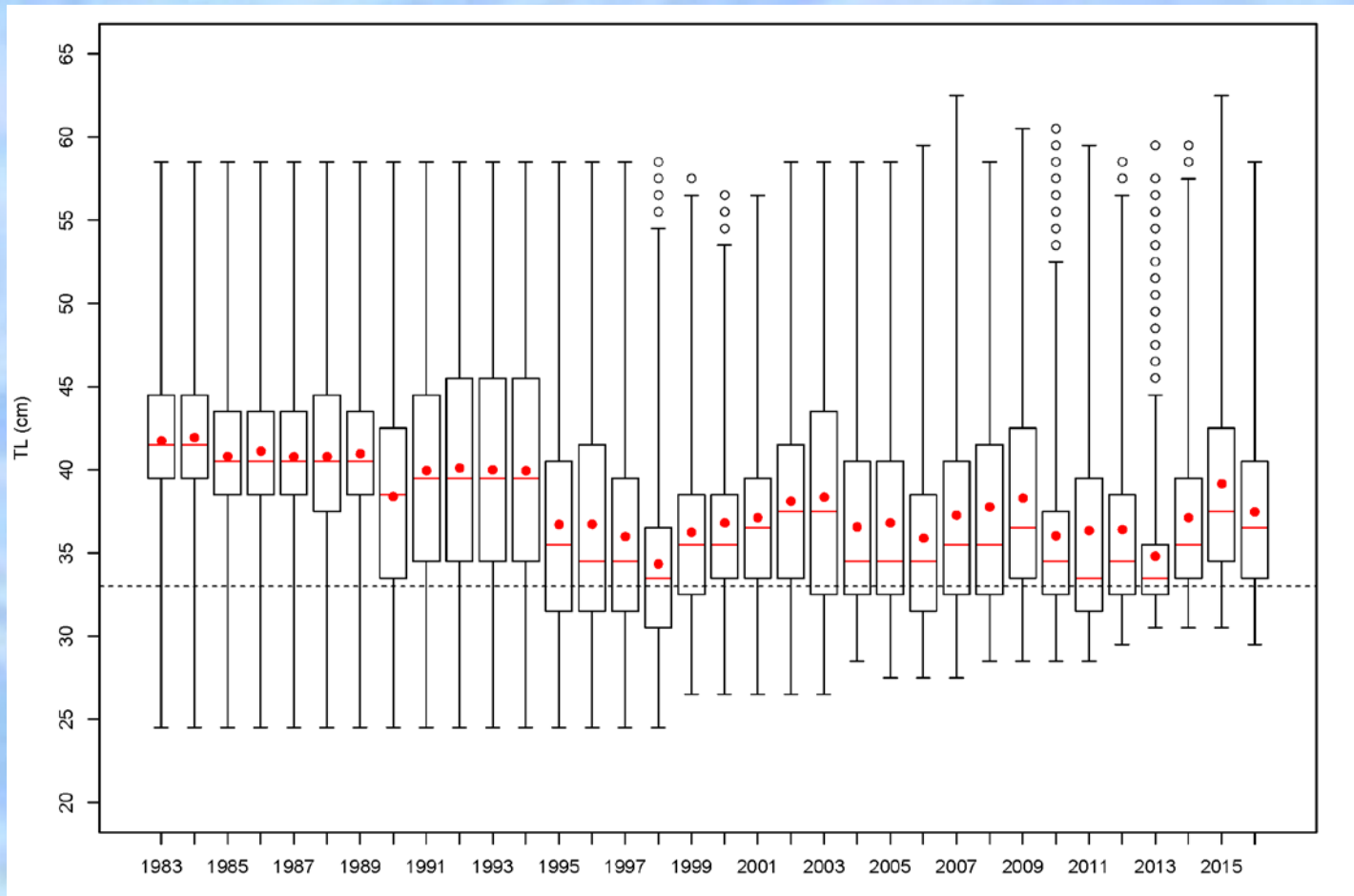
Fishery CPUE (Strait of Gibraltar)

Spanish “*voracera*” fishery of the Strait of Gibraltar: Nominal CPUE (from sale sheets) vs. (standardized) VMS CPUE



Landings length distributions (Strait of Gibraltar)

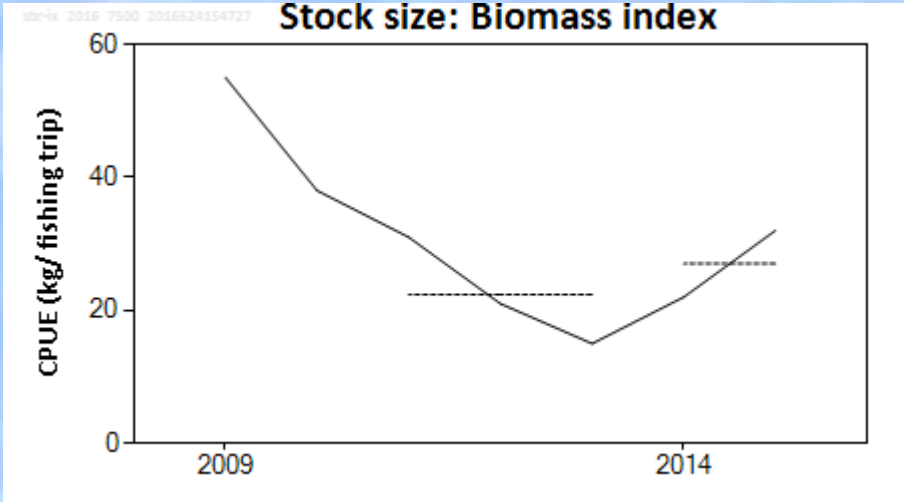
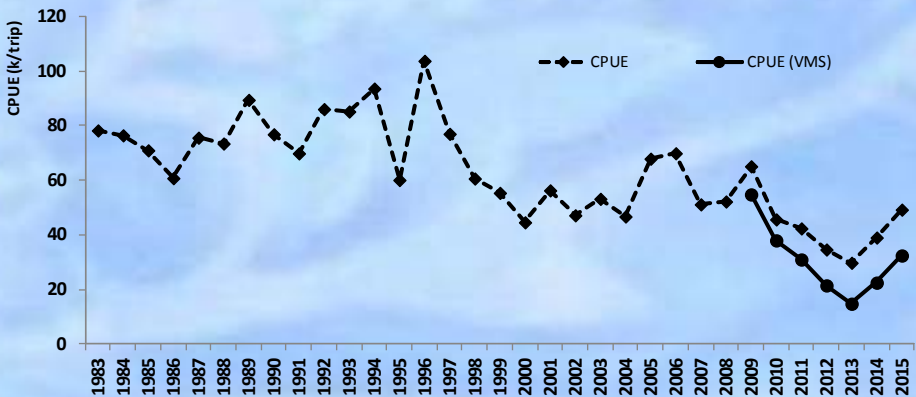
Length frequencies of landings are only available for the Spanish “*voracera*” Red seabream fishery in the Strait of Gibraltar (1983–2016).



Minimum Landing Size = 33 cm (TL) and Landing Obligation

SBR IX ICES Advice for 2017 and 2018

ICES advises that when the Precautionary Approach is applied, catches should be no more than 138 tonnes in each of the years 2017 and 2018. All catches are assumed to be landed. ICES notes that the distribution of the stock extends outside Subarea 9 and catch statistics are incomplete. ICES recommends the establishment of a management plan that covers the entire stock distribution area.



DLS 3.2 Category

Index A (2014–2015)	27	
Index B (2011–2013)	22	
Index ratio (A/B)	1.23	
Uncertainty cap	Applied	1.20
Recent advised catch (2015–2016)	115 t	
Discard rate	Negligible	
Precautionary buffer	Not applied	-
Catch advice*	138 t	

*Last catch advice × Uncertainty cap

MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

New info from Portugal bycatch fisheries (including length distributions, surveys...)

(SoG) Target fishery sustainability?

ICES 9?

Since 2013, minimum landing size for this species in Spain for the Atlantic back to 25 cm while in the Mediterranean is 33 cm. Common minimum landing size is desirable in both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Morocco info

SPiCT exercise